

English B Reading Instruction

Reading Strategy Learning New Vocabulary: Derivatives

Learning new words is very important to improving your reading skills. One of the most important Reading Strategies that you can develop is the way to learn AND remember new words and phrases. One of the easiest ways to increase the number of words you know is to learn all the “**derivatives**” (派生語) of the new words you encounter in your reading. Derivatives are the different forms of English words. Almost all English words have several forms of the same word depending on how the word is *used* in a sentence. For example, look at the word **TEACH**. From this one “base” word we can build several different words that have similar meanings but which have different uses.

Base Word: TEACH	<u>Word Form</u>	<u>Derivatives</u>
	verb: infinitive	to teach (I like <i>to teach</i> English.)
	verb: present tense singular	teaches (She <i>teaches</i> English.)
	verb: present tense plural	teach (They <i>teach</i> English.)
	verb: -ing form	teaching (He is <i>teaching</i> English today.)
	verb: past tense	taught (I <i>taught</i> English last year)
	verb: past participle	taught (I have <i>taught</i> English before)
	adjective	teachable (He is a very <i>teachable</i> boy.)
	noun 1	teacher (My brother is a <i>teacher</i>)
	noun 2	teaching (The <i>teachings</i> of Jesus Christ are very beautiful)

When building new words from the base word, we often use **prefixes** (接頭辞) and **suffixes** (接尾辞). A prefix is something added to the beginning of the base word. Suffixes are added to the end of the word. For example, in the word **unteachable**, we have the base word “**teach**”, a prefix “**un-**” (which means “not”) and a suffix “**-able**” (which means “to be able to do something”). By adding this prefix and suffix, we create a new word from the base word. This new word is an adjective that means: not able to teach. When you are looking for derivatives, try also to memorize the meanings of the most common prefixes and suffixes you encounter.

Not all English words have derivatives, but most have several. For your Reading Journal, you will be expected to find 3 related words for every new word on your list. Finding the derivative of the new words is an easy way to find these related words. By doing this, you can also increase your vocabulary and get a better feel for how English words can be used in a sentence. The following is a list of the different forms an English word MIGHT take.

noun: 名詞

adjective: 形容詞

adverb: 副詞

verb: infinitive 不定詞

verb: present tense singular 単数現在形動詞

verb: present tense plural 現在複数形動詞

verb: past tense 過去形動詞

-ing form (present participle) 現在分詞

past participle 過去分詞

Here are some additional grammatical terms that might help you in doing your Reading Journal.

abbreviation 省略語

auxiliary verb 助動詞

colloquial 口語の、日常会話の

idiom 慣用語句

preposition 前置詞

pronoun 代名詞

conjunction 接続詞

antonym 反対語

synonym 類義語

Practice Activities

Activity 1 Reading Out Loud

With your group, read the article "A Rude Passenger." Read out loud and as smoothly as you can. Don't read like a robot and don't use KATAKANA EIGO!

Activity 2 Finding Derivatives

With your group, find these words in the passage you just read and write their derivatives. You may use a dictionary, but try to do without a dictionary first.

Example: rude word form in story adjective
noun rudeness adverb rudely antonym polite (1 point each) Score ____/20

1. argument word form in article _____
adjective _____ adverb _____ synonym _____
2. refused word form in story _____
noun _____ antonym _____ synonym _____
3. guilty word form in story _____
noun _____ adverb _____ antonym _____
4. insulting word form in story _____
adverb _____ noun _____ antonym _____
5. angry word form in story _____
noun _____ verb _____ synonym _____

Activity 3 Language

It is important when you are learning a language to be able to recognize the different word forms (e.g. the noun form, the adjective form, the verb form, the adverb form, etc.). It is also important to know which word form belongs in a particular part of a sentence. Here are some sentences with words from today's article. Read the sentences and decide which word form in brackets is the correct one for each sentence.

(2 points each) Score ____/18

1. "This unscheduled stop is going to be very (**cost** / **costly**) for our company," said an airline spokesman.
2. The (**estimate** / **estimated**) cost for this stop could be around \$25,000.
3. According to our (**schedule** / **scheduled**), we will arrive in Sydney at 10 a.m. local time.
4. The (**schedule** / **scheduled**) flight to Brisbane was delayed.
5. I don't know why they turned on the central (**heating** / **heated**) in the airport today. It's summer!
6. They've been having a (**heat** / **heated**) discussion the whole flight and now he is shouting at her!
7. He (**refusal** / **refused**) to stop behaving in an unruly way.
8. The (**ejection** / **ejected**) of a passenger is a very unusual event.
9. The (**ejection** / **ejected**) passenger was then arrested by the police.

Activity 4 Interview

Score ____/20

With two other people complete the following imaginary interview between a journalist, a passenger and a member of the flight crew. When you are finished, practice the interview and perform it in front of the class.

(At Darwin Airport)

Journalist: I understand this flight was supposed to go to Brisbane. Why did you stop in Darwin?

Flight Crew Member (FCM): Well, a man (*you continue*)... _____

Journalist: Wow. Had he been drinking?

FCM: _____

Journalist: How did the other passengers feel while this man was behaving in an unruly way?

Passenger: _____

Journalist: At what point did the flight crew decide to land in Darwin?

FCM: _____

Journalist: After the plane landed in Darwin, was it easy to get the man off the airplane?

FCM: _____

Journalist: I see. What did the other passengers do or say when the police took him off the plane?

Passenger: _____

Journalist: I guess the big question is who do you think should pay for this unscheduled stop in Darwin?

FCM: _____

Journalist: Thank you very much, both of you.

A Rude Passenger

SYDNEY Thursday, July 3 (Reuters)

A Singapore Airlines flight from Singapore to Brisbane, Australia made an unscheduled stop on Thursday to eject a passenger who became unruly after a heated **argument** with his girlfriend. The man may have to pay a \$17,000 bill.

The man, an Australian, had a heated discussion with his girlfriend, and then became more unruly when flight crew **refused** to serve him a drink.

He was handed over to police after Flight SQ 235, carrying 298 passengers and 14 crew members, landed in Darwin at 3:41 a.m. local time.

"When he was taken off the aircraft by police, the passengers cheered the police," a spokesman said.

At a later court appearance, the man pleaded **guilty** to acting in an **insulting** manner, but still faces a charge of threatening to injure a person, according to an Australian newspaper service.

Prosecutor Marcus Hassell told the Darwin court that the man was **angry** because he had a "bad holiday" in Egypt.

Singapore Airlines estimated the additional cost for making an unscheduled stop was between A\$24,000 - A\$25,000.

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Activity 1: 1. noun, arguable/arguing, arguably, fight/dispute/disagreement 2. past tense verb, refusal, agreed/accepted, declined/denied 3. adjective, guilt, guiltily, innocent 4. adjective, insultingly, insult 5. adjective, anger, to anger, furious/mad/upset
Activity 2: 1. costly 2. estimated 3. schedule 4. scheduled 5. heating 6. heated 7. refused 8. ejection 9. ejected